



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

Commissioner of Immigration,

1907

BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, 1907

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1907

Wm. D. HALLISTON, M. D.
Commissioner of Immigration

Transmitted to Congress of the United States, August,

1907

1667
6151
1887

LANE

MEDICAL



LIBRARY

LEVI COOPER LANE FUND

IMMIGRATION REPORT

OF

WM. F. McALLISTER, M. D.

San Francisco
U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

OFFICERS:

WM. F. McALLISTER M. D., Commissioner.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Secretary.

F. P. CALLUNDAN, Immigration Inspector.

SAN FRANCISCO:
P. J. THOMAS, PRINTER, 505 CLAY STREET.
1887.

JANUARY 1961

I 667
C 151
1887

REPORT.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1887.

*To the Hon. C. S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report on account of Immigration, for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1886, and ending June 30th, 1887:

19,891 persons from foreign ports entered at the port of San Francisco and were examined and inspected as required by Act of Congress.

The following statistics relate to their sex, age, nationality, occupation, etc.

It will be seen by this table that the influx of Chinese during the months of April, May and June has been excessive by comparison with the arrivals of the preceding months. This is explained by the fact that those months comprise the period wherein the Chinese who have become domesticated in this city and State and who visit their native country return to San Francisco.

During the year yellow fever, cholera and small-pox was epidemic in several of the South American ports from which vessels were cleared for this port, but we were fortunate enough to escape contagion. I may attribute this to the extreme and vigilant caution exercised by the Health authorities, who have ordered all vessels arriving here from infected ports into quarantine until a period has elapsed which has convinced them they had escaped contagion. Those ships were thoroughly fumigated before being permitted to draw alongside the wharves and discharge their freight and passengers.

We were not so fortunate, however, from those vessels that cleared from ports in China and Japan. A number of steamers clearing from Hongkong, China, and Yokohama, Japan, arrived here with small-pox; they were immediately

placed in quarantine and the patients removed to the hospital. The immigrants were examined daily for full sixteen days, which examination entailed a great amount of extra labor on the part of the Inspector of Immigrants.

The exposure of this port to those dread epidemics which from time to time ravage South America and Oriental countries calls for the utmost care in the examination of immigrants. The well-known tendency of the Chinese and those people from the Hawaiian Islands to elude examination, and, if they have any sick among them who are suffering from such diseases as leprosy or small-pox, to try and conceal the existence of such diseases makes the scrutiny the more exact and necessary.

The occupations of the immigrants examined have largely predominated in the direction of unskilled laborers and those Chinese who find employment in this country. Though an objectionable element in this community and a dangerous one in a sanitary point of view, their benevolent and industrial organizations are so perfected that it rarely happens that a Chinese immigrant becomes a public charge. As long as he retains his health those companies find him employment, and, even when sick, they dislike handing their countrymen over to the city authorities.

Of the immigrants of other nationalities who have arrived here by sea the majority have been tourists *en route* to other countries. From Japan we have had a number of students, the greater portion of which have been in transit to the colleges of the East, while a few have remained here to avail themselves of the educational advantages of this State.

The immigrants from the Hawaiian Islands have been mostly composed of Portuguese and German laborers, and those, when not through passengers, have been able to take care of themselves as residents of the United States.

Nine hundred and twenty-seven vessels of all classes have entered this port during the fiscal year. All passengers arriving here in those vessels have been examined while lying in the stream as there are no facilities at this port for receiving passengers ashore and examining them before releasing them from detention.

Of the stowaways, two were Japanese who were returned to the place from whence they came, and the others were

all able-bodied young men who afforded proof that they were competent to take care of themselves, or who were employed by the captains of those vessels in which they were concealed.

There were nine cases of small-pox on vessels arriving here during the year, all but one were Chinese; four of these were in transit and five were for this port. One vessel inflicted with small-pox arrived here during the latter part of June; the disease developed while the vessel was *en route*, and the patient died and was buried at sea.

Expenses of the Department for the year aggregate the sum of \$2,536 30, as follows:

Office rent.....	\$ 420 00
Salaries.....	1,300 00
Coal.....	450 00
Use of Telephone.....	53 80
Reporting arrivals of foreign vessels ...	110 00
Printing and stationery	32 50
Furniture.....	170 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,536 30

ALIENS, BY SEA, TO SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1, 1886, TO
JULY 1, 1887.

COUNTRY.	1886 Jul.	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1887 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total.
Armenia.....												4	4
Australia.....	80	106	18	8	14		16	18	2	14	24	2	297
Austria.			2	1		8			1	2		2	11
Azores.....		22											22
Belgium.....		1							1				2
British Columbia.....			4		1								5
Central America.....	2	4	17		8	8	2	1	6	2	2	18	65
Chili.....	2		2							4			8
Canada.....	2		8	4	2	8	2	1	1	1	9	2	35
China.....	1060	359	664	569	317	411	306	140	298	2056	2418	2454	11049
Denmark.....	2	2	2		1		2	3	1				15
England.....	66	76	56	89	51	29	20	60	61	120	111	90	829
France.....		4	7	7	7	8	14	6	2	7		9	89
Finland.....											8		8
Fiji Islands.....				1									1
Germany.....	16	20	24	31	18	16	13	18	19	23	16	26	240
Greece.....				1					1		1		3
Hawaiian Islands.....	7	38	13	2	28	18	16	6	10	53	24	13	228
Holland.....			1								1	1	3
Ireland.....	15	14	17	6	4	4	1	2	2		8	9	77
Italy.....	4	3	6	1	4		1			1		3	26
India.....		2	3		4						1		10
Japan.....	39	20	32	63	47	22	29	58	33	34	106	71	554
Jamaica.....					1								1
Nova Scotia.....					1								1
New Zealand.....	8	4	13	3	5		6	5	4	34	13	15	110
New South Wales.....		2	2						6	19		15	44
Norway.....		1						1	6	2	1		11
Prussia.....				1					1				2
Peru.....			1	1		4		7					13
Portugal.....	29	35	22	52		21	20	56	23	131	77	48	514
Poland.....									1		1		2
Russia.....		7	12		3			1				2	26
Samoa.....	2	4											6
Senegal.....										1			1
Saxony.....											1		1
Spain.....	1		1		1	2			1			2	8
Sweden.....		2	1		2	1		1	5		3		15
Scotland.....	5	4	4		2		3		1	2	10	6	37
Switzerland.....		1	1	1		3			1				7
Tahiti.....						1	2						3
Total.....	1390	731	925	838	522	554	453	384	485	2605	2839	2812	14373

OCCUPATIONS OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS (*Continued.*)

OCCUPATION.	1886 Jul.	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1887 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total.
Seamstresses.....	6	2		2	4	7	5	3	1		5	1	36
Stenographers.....						1							1
Stockmen.....												1	1
Sugar Boilers.....									2				3
Students.....	30	12		16	16	36	22	51	22	65	52	71	393
Surveyors.....							1						1
Surgeons.....	2	2			1							1	6
Shepherds.....							1					1	5
Shoemakers.....	16	26	60	3	14	14	7	1	6	52	36	47	282
Sailors.....	6	12		5	5	6		9	5	3	4	6	61
Sculptors.....						1							1
Storekeepers.....	6			8	18	1							33
Shipowners.....						1							1
Superintendents.....										2			4
Tailors.....	9	7	9			6	1	2	2		11	13	60
Traders.....	5		29		15		4	3	8		7	9	80
Tea Men.....								1					1
Tourists.....	34	56	21	49	17	11	8	8	22	28	63	65	382
Teachers.....						2	1		1				4
Wood Choppers.....						1	1				1	1	4
Waiters.....	8				5	3	3	1	1			4	27
Upholsterers.....					1							1	5
Servants.....		8		8	16	2			1	8	8	5	56
Painters.....				5		2					6		12

	1886 Jul.	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1887 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total.
Sexes of Aliens (Males).....	1215	633	853	760	461	450	386	306	432	2414	2696	2693	13299
" " (Females).....	115	98	72	78	61	104	67	78	53	91	143	119	1079
	1330	731	925	838	522	554	453	384	485	2505	2839	2812	14378
Aliens, under 15 years.....	48	60	49	51	34	32	38	54	29	47	70	79	591
Aliens, over 15 years.....	1282	671	876	787	488	522	415	330	456	2468	2769	2733	13787
	1330	731	925	838	522	554	453	384	485	2505	2839	2812	14378
Aliens.....	1330	731	925	838	522	554	453	384	485	2505	2839	2812	14378
U. S. Citizens.....	205	269	224	323	257	353	299	269	286	321	309	338	3453
Aliens in Transit.....	228	87	73	114	88	163	96	76	128	265	357	386	2060
	1763	1077	1222	1275	867	1070	848	728	909	3091	3505	3536	19891
Stowaways.....					1		1	2	1	14	6		25
Died.....	1	1			1			1		2			6
Drowned on Voyage.....	1												1
Wrecked Mariners.....									2				2

13. Total Immigration July 1, 1886 to July 1, 1887, 19,891.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. F. McALLISTER, M. D.

Commissioner of Immigration.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

F. P. CALLUNDAN,

Inspector of Immigrants.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Immigration to carry out the provisions of the Immigration Act as follows:

He shall report in writing to the Collector of the Port all convicts, lunatics, idiots, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself, without becoming a public charge.

It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Immigrants to board all vessels in the stream immediately upon their arrival, or as soon thereafter as possible, and to carefully examine all immigrants in compliance with the Act of Congress of August, 1882.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Immigration Commission to properly register the names, nativities, occupations, etc., of all such immigrants, to make out the requisite voucher for all items of expenditures, prepare an itemized statement at the end of each month of expenses incurred during the month, and at the end of the year compile a report of all expenditures for incorporation in the statistical report to the Secretary at Washington, and perform such other duties as may be required.

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

ACT TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.

The Act to regulate immigration and the several judicial decisions had under it are herewith submitted:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the Collector of Customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or if there be no Collector at such port, then to the Collector of Customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be

called the immigrant fund, and shall be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers into the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels; and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy; *provided* that no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act, and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board or officers, as may be designated for that purpose by the Governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary, and it shall be the duty of such State Commission, Board or Officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State, in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such Commissioners or Officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the Collector of such port, and such persons shall not be permitted to land.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules and issue from time to time such instructions not inconsistent with law as he shall deem best calculated to protect the United States and immigrants into the United States from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of this act and the immigration laws of the United States; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That all foreign convicts, except those convicted of political offenses, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong, and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State

Board of Charities of any State in which such Board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State or any person or persons in any State whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section without compensation. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the Board, commission or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the mode of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect immediately. Approved August 3d, 1882.

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE IMPORTATION AND MIGRATION OF FOREIGNERS AND ALIENS UNDER CONTRANT OR AGREEMENT TO PERFORM LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES, ITS TERRITORIES, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That all contracts or agreements, express or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service by any person in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or service is contracted for into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 3. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agree-

ment, express or implied, parol or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the Circuit Courts of the United States; the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on any such vessel, and land, or permit to be landed from any foreign port or place, any alien laborer, mechanic or artisan, who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such alien laborer, mechanic or artisan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid; nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person or persons, partnership or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States; *provided* that skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants; *provided* that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family, or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here.

SEC. 6. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved February 26, 1885.



LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY

—

This book should be returned on or before
the date last stamped below.

--	--	--

LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY

—

This book should be returned on or before
the date last stamped below.

--	--	--

I667 San Francisco.
CLSL Commissioner of
1887 immigration.
Immigration report.

NAME

DATE DUE

